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was little, if any, larger than the typical form, was found in the upper Arroyo Seco.

Thelypteris arguta (Kaulf.) Moxley. Common throughout the chaparral belt on shaded and rocky slopes, mostly below 900 m.

Woodwardia Chamissoi Brack. Frequent in all the canyons in wet, shady places below 1200 m.

Adiantum Capillus-veneris L. Occasional on shaded dripping cliffs in the lower Arroyo Seco.

Pteridium aquilinum pubescens Underw. A low form of this was common on Pine Flats, at an elevation of about 1650 m. It has been somewhat interesting to note that this plant is quite dwarfed at high elevations. Whereas below 300 m. it is frequently as much as two meters high, at this station it is hardly more than six dm.

Pellaea andromedaefolia Fée. Common on rocky hillsides.

P. mucronata D. C. Eaton. Common on dry hillsides.

Cheilanthes Covillei Maxon. Frequent in shaded clefts of the rocks. We were surprised to find this at a much lower elevation than usual, in the Trail Fork of the San Gabriel.

Cheilanthes californica (Nutt.) Mett. Common in shady places in the chaparral zone.

Polypodium californicum Kaulf. Common on shaded rocky banks.

Two or more species of *Equisetum* were noticed, but we did not collect them nor try to determine their identity.

Selaginella Bigelovii Underw. Common among rocks and on dry slopes.—GEORGE L. MOXLEY, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

OPHIOGLOSSUM VULGATUM IN BUCKS AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES, PA.—I never forget the time when I first found *Ophioglossum vulgatum*. It was one of those pleasant occasions when one finds what he has not been

looking for. These finds I always consider the best one can make.

It was on July fourth, 1916, while out on a botanizing trip, that I passed through some moist, shaded woods near Finland, Bucks Co. Between two large rocks I first found this pretty little plant. It was such a pleasant surprise that I at first thought it could not be possible. I hesitated for a while before I touched a plant. I counted them before I dug any up; there were just seventy-five on a circular piece of ground about three feet in diameter. Not only did I find them in this spot, but over the whole of this five acre piece of woodland. Since then I have been visiting the place every year and always find a good supply waiting to welcome my coming.

I have been told that Mr. Witmer Stone, Curator at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, while on a trip to Finland two years ago, was passing through a meadow about a mile from my patch of woods and, picking up a handful of grass, he found that he had also unknowingly picked a few plants of *Ophioglossum*. So you need not fear disappointment if you go to Finland for this plant, as it seems to be growing in almost any moist meadow or woodland there.

In July, 1919, while on a trip with Rev. Brendle of Greenlane and Dr. Kline of Collegeville, Pa., we passed through a wet meadow about one mile south of Zieglerstown in Montgomery Co. Our trip was for nothing in particular, only for what we could find. Here Mr. Brendle made his hit for the day—he found his first plant of *Ophioglossum*. This made him feel so glad he almost forgot that the next day was Sunday. A further search proved that the plant is growing over the whole of this meadow, about five acres.

The greatest find of this fern was made in the same year by Mr. Brendle and myself while on a botanizing trip in the great meadows east of Sumneytown, Montgomery Co. These wet meadows are on an average

about one half mile wide and about three miles long. They extend for about two miles along Ridge Valley Creek in Montgomery Co., then turn in a more northeasterly direction and away from the creek, extending for about one mile into Bucks Co. Here they are bordered on both sides by steep wooded hillsides, with the Unami Creek just across the hill to the west and the Ridge Valley Creek to the east. Here, in these great meadows the *Ophioglossum* grows in great abundance, especially on the Bucks Co. side (the county line crossing the meadows about 200 ft. below the middle). Roughly speaking, I believe I can honestly say that this fern grows here by the thousand, so thickly at some places that you cannot take a step without getting some of it under the sole of your shoe.

Besides the *Ophioglossum*, these meadows present a very interesting flora to the visitor. *Pogonia ophioglossoides* seems to be one of the most common species. Through the upper half of the meadow this orchid grows in very great abundance, and is a beautiful sight when in bloom. It is a large statement, but I fully believe that if one would go to the trouble, one could count a million plants of this orchid growing there.

Drosera rotundifolia is also very abundant, and so is *Scleria pauciflora*. The typical form of *Arisaema pusillum* and an albino variety grow here. Other interesting plants are:—*Melanthium virginicum*, *M. latifolium*, *Liparis liliifolia*, *L. Loeselii*, *Spiranthes gracilis*, *S. cernua*, *S. vernalis*, *Cypripedium pubescens*, *C. acaule*, *Habenaria flava*, *H. clavellata*, *H. psycodes*, *Orchis spectabilis*, *Corallorrhiza maculata*, *C. odontorrhiza*, *Batrachium trichophyllum*, and eighteen different varieties of ferns.

Just two miles away from my home town is one of the few stations where grows the rare *Corallorrhiza Wisteriana* (Wister's Coral-root). I have several good

dried specimens of this plant which I shall be glad to give to any member of the American Fern Society who asks for them. I have also specimens of *Ophioglossum* which any member of the society is welcome to for the asking, green or dried.—JOSEPH R. MUMBAUER, PENNSBURG, PA.

ANOTHER RICH FERN LOCALITY—Last summer my work took me to North Adams, Mass., where my first walk revealed more than a dozen species of ferns and where all of my spare time for over four months was devoted to the woods and fields.

Within a mile and a half of North Adams is a pasture on a rocky hillside with rocks sticking up 10–15 feet or more. On one of these rocks and immediately below it, near a small spring shaded by four or five trees, in an area less than fifty by a hundred yards, I found a remarkable variety of ferns, in all fourteen different species. They were: *Adiantum pedatum*, *Asplenium ebeneum*, *A. thelypteroides*, *A. Trichomanes*, *Athyrium Filix-foemina*, *Cystopteris bulbifera*, *Nephrodium Goldieanum*, *N. marginale*, *N. noveboracense*, *N. spinulosum*, *Onoclea sensibilis*, *Phegopteris polypodioides*, *Polypodium vulgare*, *Polystichum acrostichoides*.

Near by, in fields and woods, were besides: *Camp-tosorus rhizophyllus*, *Cystopteris fragilis*, *Dicksonia pilosiuscula*, *Nephrodium Boottii*, *N. cristatum*, *N. Thelypteris*, *Osmunda cinnamomea*, *O. Claytoniana*, *O. regalis*, *Phegopteris Dryopteris*, *Pteris aquilina*, *Struthiopteris germanica*, *Woodsia obtusa*.

At least two species of the spinulose wood fern group can be found and a fern which I did not recognize at the time I found it evidently is *Nephrodium simulatum*. The hybrid, *Nephrodium cristatum* \times *marginale*, grows near the entrance to the Hoosac Tunnel and at least two of the *Botrychiums* are quite common. Until late summer I was unable to find more than the half dozen